

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1850.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE UNION!

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION ELECTION.

By a Telegraphic Despatch from Macon, in Georgia, for which we are indebted to the Editors of the Journal and Messenger, we have the welcome news of the decisive success of the friends of the Union against its adversaries at the election which took place throughout the State of Georgia on Monday last, for Members of the State Convention, called by the Governor, for purposes of resistance to the action of Congress in regard to the admission of the State of California into the Union.

Sufficient information has reached Macon to establish the fact that the Union Party have carried the State by an overwhelming majority, amounting to perhaps thirty thousand! In fifty-three counties heard from the Unionists have carried but six, and those by very small majorities; the other counties sending Union Delegates by majorities of from 100 to 1,300 votes. "There is no use," adds the despatch, "in knocking at the door any more."

It is only a very few days ago that we had news of the dispersion and flight of the "Southern Convention" from Nashville, after revealing its designs so plainly as to convince the most incredulous of those Southern friends of ours who were disposed to turn a deaf ear to our early warnings of the deadly aims of its projectors against the Constitution and Government of the United States.

And now we have an answer from the State of Georgia, in a voice loud enough to have come from "the thunder's mouth," to the proposition which has been made to her to take the initial step in the proposed revolt against the Union. In the speech of Mr. RHETT, but two months ago, he gave his hearers and the world to believe that the heart of Georgia was as dead to the value of the Union as his own has long avowedly been; concluding his demonstration on this point in these memorable terms: "Georgia will lead off; South Carolina will go with her." Thanks to the national spirit of her People, rising with the occasion above all the lower elements of party controversy, Georgia has resisted the appeal and rebuked the tempter, whose counsels would have seduced her to her own ruin.

Georgia will not "lead off." Whether the State of South Carolina, failing to find a leader, either in Georgia, or in Virginia or Kentucky—equally sought to be corrupted, but equally loyal—will persist in a project, by the success of which, were success possible, she would unquestionably gain nothing, but lose a great deal, is a problem yet to be solved.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Congress comes together, at the Session which opens on Monday next, we may almost say with noiseless tread. Certain it is, that in all our long experience, we have never known so quiet an approach of a Session of Congress as on this occasion. Comparatively few Members have in fact yet reached the city. The facilities for travel have, however, so wonderfully increased since we first knew Congress, that we entertain no doubt of a quorum being present in both Houses on Monday.

All speculation upon the character and probable business results of the Session must necessarily be vague and unsatisfactory. On main hope and reliance are upon the two Houses holding on, in good faith and with strong heads, to the compromise measures of the last session: for upon their doing so it will altogether depend, in our opinion, whether the coming session be a blessing or an evil to the Republic.

Mr. Hon. AMOS E. WOOD, Representative in Congress of the sixth district of Ohio, died at Port Wayne on the 19th instant. He was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. JACKSON, both of whom were of Sandusky county.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday last having, in conformity with what has happily become an annual custom, been recommended by our corporate authorities to be set apart as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to the Creator of the universe for His signal and manifold blessings, national, social, and personal, the recommendation was appropriately obeyed throughout our city. Religious services were held in all the Churches, and the holiday passed off quietly and rationally, without abuse or excess in any instance within our knowledge.

POPULATION OF BALTIMORE.

We are indebted to Mr. M. W. MEARS, one of the Assistant Marshals employed to take the census, for the following authentic statistics of the city of Baltimore. It will be seen that the entire population of that city, on the 1st June last, was 169,125; of which 166,001 were free persons, and 3,124 were slaves. The number of dwelling houses actually occupied was 25,006. The number of deaths reported for the year was 3,650. In taking the census the city was divided into eleven districts, the population of which is shown in the following table:

Districts.	Comprising.	Free.	Slaves.
1, 2, 3, & 4	23,981	164	
5, 6, 7, & 8	19,063	445	
9, 10, 11, & 12	15,417	129	
13, 14, 15, & 16	13,512	243	
17, 18, 19, & 20	16,480	135	
21, 22, 23, & 24	4,703	419	
25, 26, 27, & 28	20,255	420	
29, 30, 31, & 32	5,303	245	
33, 34, 35, & 36	7,205	176	
37, 38, 39, & 40	15,739	441	
41, 42, 43, & 44	24,403	287	
45 Wards	166,001	3,124	

The census of the city of Cincinnati has been completed. The entire population is now 116,078. In 1840 it was 46,382, showing an increase of 64,697 in the last ten years. This is certainly a very extraordinary increase, and one which has but few parallels in the Union. The Chronicle says that the population of Cincinnati exceeds that of St. Louis by 36,000, and falls but 25,000 below that of New Orleans.

THE "WORLD'S EXPOSITION" IN AMERICA IN 1852.

It has been decided, we understand, that this great "Exposition" shall be held at New York, and that the Government has granted the use of "Governor's Island," in the harbor of that city, for the purpose—a place which combines all the advantages requisite, being beautifully situated and easy of access from the Battery.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

We are very glad (says the Missouri Republican) that this body of broken-down politicians, and of Delegates representing no State or community, has adjourned, after more than a week's labor to make themselves ridiculous. Seven States were represented in this Convention—some by more and some by less members—Virginia by a solitary member, Gen. Gordon. How they were appointed, we do not know, but it is certain that no considerable portion of the people had any hand in it. The members seem to have had an idea of the absurdity and the presumptuous character of their position, because they say, in their preamble, "We have no powers that are binding upon the States we represent;" but, in order to produce success and concerted action, they adopt certain resolutions. The resolutions amount to nothing, being mere declarations which no Southern man will question, except as to the effect of the passage of the Compromise measures of the last session of Congress, in which three-fourths of the country will be found to differ from them. The only substantive proposition is that which recommends a Congress or Convention of the slaveholding States, "to be held at such time and place as the States desiring to be represented may designate," entrusted with full power and intention of arresting further aggression, and, if possible, of restoring the constitutional rights of the South; and if not, then provide for their safety and independence."

This Nashville Convention is the broadest farce which has been enacted in this section of the country for a long while, and deserves less consideration than is to be attached to many county meetings; for in these meetings the people speak for themselves, whereas, if the Nashville Convention was not self-declared, it was composed of Delegates acting without the authority of the people.

On the question of a dissolution or secession from the Union, the public mind was never better fixed or sounder than it is at the present moment. The attachment of the people to the Union is still strong, and it will require more cogent arguments than those advanced by the Nashville Convention against the Compromise measures to convince the people that oppression has reached a point when this alternative is justifiable. We hold, then, that the slaveholding States are not committed by this action of the Nashville Convention to a dissolution of the Confederacy; that they repudiate any such proposition; that they stand by the Compromise measures, insisting upon a full, fair, and honest execution of the fugitive slave law on the part of the free States; and if this be not done, that then will be the time for them to adopt the alternative. The people of the Southern and the slaveholding States are for the Union; it will be the fault of the fanatics and misguided men of the free States, who seem determined to force the slave States into a separation, if that event ever takes place.

[St. Louis Republican.]

UNION DEMONSTRATION AT NASHVILLE.

Pursuant to a call, very numerous signed by most distinguished members of both parties, a large concourse of citizens assembled at the Court House in Nashville, on the 23d instant, for the purpose of giving an expression of popular sentiment in regard to the great question of the day. The meeting went off with a degree of unanimity seldom witnessed, and it was characterized by much spirit and enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock. Judge CAMBELL was called to the chair. The speakers were Hon. ANDREW EWING and Major DONELSON. The former gentleman supported with much ability the course of the Tennessee delegation in Congress in the adjustment of the questions before that body in its recent session, and administered a rebuke to those who talked of disunion and secession as a ground of redress for public grievances.

Resolutions were passed declaring that we are a Union-loving and law-abiding people, and recognizing submission to the primary laws to be the primary duty of all good citizens; that no State has the constitutional right to secede, and any attempt would be revolutionary, and its consequences entail civil strife and bloodshed; that we unite around the constituted authority of the country for the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws, and in a spirit of kindness we respectfully warn our Northern brethren that an attempt to repeal or failure to enforce the fugitive slave law will unite all the South, and most probably end in a total separation of the States; that the compromise measures of Congress meet our approbation as the best that, under the circumstances, could be adopted, and we pledge ourselves to give them our hearty support.

Major DONELSON spoke at length in justification of his course in the late Convention and on the general questions of the day.

INTERESTING FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, NOVEMBER 23. The SENATE was to day engaged in discussing the resolutions concerning Gen. FOOTE. It reconsidered the vote to leave the question of a Convention to the people, and referred the subject to a joint committee.

HOUSE.—Engaged in discussing resolutions of censure. The committee will report on Monday in favor of a censure of the Governor, and the majority will sustain the Governor in his position of obtaining redress from Congress for the past and security for the future. The discussion was very bitter, and elicited much feeling on both sides. Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, NOV. 25th—12 o'clock. The HOUSE passed a resolution censuring Gen. FOOTE, by a majority of 50 to 37—thirteen absent and not voting.

SENATE.—The only action to-day is the report of the bill by the joint committee providing for a Convention in November, 1851, to be elected in September next. No vote was had on the resolutions censuring Mr. FOOTE.

HOUSE.—In the evening several resolutions were introduced declaring the Adjustment Bill satisfactory, and secession not justifiable unless the Fugitive Bill be repealed or slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. The resolutions were indefinitely postponed by a large majority. A message was received from the Governor in relation to reorganization of the militia, and will give rise to prolonged and exciting debate.

The Convention will be called by the Legislature. Administration and Opposition parties are holding meetings every night. Gen. DAVIS speaks to-night.

Gov. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, has been summoned to appear before the United States Court, now in session at New Orleans, to answer to the bill of indictment found against him for participation in getting up the Cuba expedition. He refuses to attend at present, but expresses a willingness to obey the mandate when his official term expires, or as soon as his public duties will permit. The Mobile Register says in relation to this subject:

"A great mistake has prevailed with many papers as to the proceedings that will be necessary in this case. It has been said that a demand will have to be made upon the Governor of Mississippi for himself. Such is not the case. That principle applies only to process from the State courts. Here the proceedings are matters of federal jurisdiction, which extends throughout the Union, and the law provides a mode by which persons accused may be apprehended in any State, without the intervention of the Governor. Gov. Quitman can be taken on a warrant and carried to New Orleans, even if he deprives Mississippi of its executive head. The President of the Senate would in the mean time have to perform the duties of Governor."

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Accounts from the city of San Domingo to the 6th November represent that information had been received there that Emperor Souleuvre, of Hayti, was about to make a descent upon the Dominican Republic, against which extensive preparations were making by the Dominican Government. Rumors had reached St. Domingo (unfounded, of course) that the United States were fitting out an expedition against Hayti, in which event it was the intention of the Government to march a strong force into the realm of Souleuvre to co-operate with the United States.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of South Carolina met in annual session and was organized on Monday last. R. F. W. ALSTON was chosen President of the Senate, and JAMES SIMONS Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Message of Governor SHEPARD was laid before the Legislature on Tuesday. It of course maintains ultra ground on the Southern question. It opens by presenting a view of the financial condition of the State, which shows that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October last was \$69,428. It recommends the fostering of the State military academies, and also, in view of the present and future aspect of public affairs, the establishment of depots for military stores and instruments of war at Anderson court-house, Spartanburg court-house, and Marion court-house, "and that each depot be placed under the charge of a limited number of young men, commanded by a graduate of the Citadel Academy, whose business it shall be to instruct the guard in all the practical branches of the art of war." The Governor says that during the year he has purchased largely of muskets and rifles, and caused several thousand musket accoutrements to be manufactured at Columbia, (the capital of South Carolina). He has also caused the erection of magazines for fixed ammunition and depots for arms at Georgetown and Beaufort. He recommends that he be authorized to purchase eighteen brass field pieces, and the establishment of factories for small arms and munitions, as well as foundries for iron ordnance, &c. Other recommendations are, the encouragement of home manufactures; the adoption of a liberal policy towards associated capital for manufacturing and other enterprising projects; the removal from the State of every free colored person not possessed of real or false property; the reduction of the legal rate of interest; the revision of the criminal code; the passage of a law exempting the homestead and one or more slaves from final process; the encouragement of free schools, &c. He states that South Carolina expends nearly one-fourth of her income derived from taxes for purposes of education, and yet that upwards of twenty thousand of her people are ignorant of their alphabet.

Governor SHEPARD then devotes two or three columns to the subject of "Federal Relations." He maintains that the adoption of the compromise measures by Congress was "another triumph of the full spirit of abolitionism;" that California was created a State and admitted into the Union against all precedent, and in violation of the constitution; that Congress is no longer to be the executor of the will of co-vergent States, but of a party banded together by the two-fold incentive of sectional aggrandizement and public plunder; that the North and South differ fundamentally in institutions, and from the framework of their social organization, they need different laws—the former requiring a strong government, with all the appliances of extensive patronage, and the latter a mild and equal system of legal restraints; that these discordant materials in our federal structure are mainly, if not exclusively referable to the positions respectively assigned the parties by nature; that the constitution, in its most important provisions, has, in effect, been so essentially changed that the Union created by it no longer exists; that its guarantees, from the revolution which has been practically accomplished over the South, have been overthrown, and a Consolidated Government, having its discretion and will as the measure of its powers, is now the Government of the Union; that this Government disregards all compromises; that by its enactments the people of the South are despoiled of the fruits of their labor, while the various branches of industry at the North have been forced into a condition of unexampled wealth and power, &c.

In support of these assertions the Governor points to perpetrated or attempted encroachments by Congress on the reserved rights of the States; the incendiary resolutions of State Legislatures; the sweeping denunciations emanating from abolition associations; the bitter and vindictive feelings of the press, the bar, and the pulpit; the inflammatory harangues to popular meetings; the encouragement and aid given to runaway slaves, and the refusal to surrender them; the annihilation of the principle of State equality by the exclusion of one-half the citizens of the Confederacy from all participation in the newly acquired domain; the violation of a great sectional compromise by the dismemberment of a Southern member of the Union, in order at a convenient season to carve from its bosom a free and hostile State. But, the Governor says, "the final act of the drama is over, and when the curtain which screens the future from the eye of the patriot shall be lifted, it may be that the Palmetto banner will be seen, among other standards, waving over a triumphant people, united in institutions and in determination to maintain with fidelity their new relations with their co-sovereigns and the nations of the world." The message concludes as follows:

"Does hope still linger in your bosoms that the dark cloud which envelops the political horizon will yet be dispelled? That the enemy will forego his premeditated design of reducing your honored Commonwealth to colonial vassalage? To these questions a satisfactory answer will be found in the melancholy experience of the past—the overwhelming influence of the General Government, imposed by the permanent ascendancy of the sectional party which aims at the annihilation of our property—the history of fanaticism—the renewed and augmented agitation of the slavery question, and the recent practical verification of our fears that, at the North, the provisions of the constitution in behalf of Southern rights cannot be enforced without the shedding of blood."

"If to that section of the North which now has the control of every department of the Government, the preservation of the Confederacy is indispensable to the completion of its work of desecration and ruin, to its dissolution, as a compact between thirty-one States, is necessary to our social and political quiet, and the safety of our institutions."

"To establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," in relation to each and all of these essential objects, the bond of Union having been deliberately mutilated by a majority of the contracting parties, the minority have no longer any security for life, liberty, and property.

"The time, then, has arrived to resume the exercise of the powers of self-protection, which, in the hour of unsuspecting confidence, we surrendered to foreign hands. We must reorganize our political system on some surer and safer basis. There is no power, moral or physical, that can prevent it. One event is indelibly linked with the cause, and fixed in destiny. In the admonitory language of our lamented statesman, 'the worst calamity that could befall us would be to lose our independence, and to sink down into a state of acknowledged inferiority, depending for security upon forbearance, and not on our capacity and disposition to defend ourselves.'"

"If we are not satisfied to discuss the question of secession, the right of a State to withdraw from the Union results from the nature and principles of the constitutional compact, to which the States are sovereign parties. While adhering faithfully to the remedy of joint State action for redress of common grievances, I beseech you to remember that no conjuncture of events ought to induce us to abandon the right of deciding ultimately on our own destiny."

"In recommending, as I now do, that South Carolina should interpose her sovereignty, in order to protect her citizens, and that, by co-operation with her aggrieved sister States, she may be enabled to avert inverting the doom which impends over the civil institutions of the South, it is fit and proper that, as a Commonwealth, we should, at an early day, be designated by you, to implore the God of our fathers for the pardon of our manifold transgressions, and invoke his protection and guidance in this our day of trouble and affliction, that he would graciously vouchsafe to enlighten the minds of our Federal rulers, the North and its citizens, and direct them in the way of truth, of reason, and of justice, to preserve a once happy political family from the unspeakable horrors of civil strife."

The House of Representatives acted promptly on the recommendation contained in the last paragraph, by unanimously adopting a resolution setting apart Friday, the 6th December, as a day of fasting and humiliation, on which day the people are invited to unite in prayer to Almighty God that he may direct and aid the General Assembly in devising such measures as will conduce to the best interests and welfare of the State.

The cholera in the increase in New Orleans. One of the first business men in the place was attacked on the morning of the 18th, and died in a few hours. The interments at the Charity Hospital show a large increase of deaths by the disease.

Captain HENRY JOHNSON, of Lexington, (Ky.) now with his family at his plantation near Lake Washington, (Miss.) lost twenty-eight of his negroes recently by cholera.

THE LATE RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KY.

In the Legislature of his native State, on the 19th instant, measures were taken in both branches of the Legislature to pay due respect to the memory of the late member of the State Legislature, the Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, Ex-Representative and Senator in Congress, and Ex-Vice President of the United States. We avail ourselves of the following sketch of his life, contained in the speech of his colleague, Mr. SHEPARD, on that occasion, as affording to our readers a biographical sketch of his history that is at once brief and authentic.

SPEECH OF MR. SHEPARD.

MR. SPEAKER: A distinguished and time-honored citizen of the Commonwealth has passed from amongst men—he has been gathered to his fathers. Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON is no more. He expired at his boarding-house in this city at 4 o'clock this morning.

For the last weeks he has suffered under the effects of general paralysis; but, true as he had ever been to the trust reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, he has constantly attended the Hall of Representatives, until at last nature refused her offices, and he sank under his malady.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON was the third son of Col. Robert Johnson, who emigrated from Kentucky during the Revolution, and settled in the county of Scott, at that time the theatre of Indian incursions, and repeatedly led bodies of men to repel Indian incursions, possessing in a high degree those qualities of chivalric valor and daring enterprise so necessary at that early period of the history of Kentucky.

He was born in the town of Scott, in the year 1779. I pass over the early part of his life, and we find that, in the year 1803, the port of New Orleans had been closed by the Spanish authorities against the United States, thus barring the commerce that floated down the Mississippi. In expectation of immediate war, Richard M. Johnson, in his twentieth year, raised a company of men, ready to unite with a corps of troops that it was expected would be raised by the General Government to pass down and make a descent upon the port of New Orleans. The settlement of the dispute with Spain deprived him of the opportunity of rendering his country the service he had so ardently desired. He was elected to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. He united with the Republican party of that day in their measures; and in June, 1812, voted for the war with Great Britain. He commanded a regiment of men in the year 1812, which did some service; and in the summer of 1813 he again raised a volunteer regiment, numbering one thousand men, and joined the army on the Northwestern frontier, under Gen. Harrison. Perry's victory on Lake Erie opened the communication with the Canada shore, and the allied army of British and Indians, commanded by Gen. Proctor and the Indian chief Tecumseh, fled in the direction of Lower Canada. The army was put in motion, and on the 30th day of October, 1813, was fought the memorable battle of the Thames. It was almost entirely by the regiment commanded by Col. Johnson that the allied forces of British and Indians were routed and defeated.

Some of the best blood of Kentucky was poured out upon the battle field, and the name of Col. Richard M. Johnson, the chivalry of Kentucky, and the battle of the Thames became indelibly united in the history of American arms. I do not expect, Mr. Speaker, to portray in full the deeds of our departed friend. This will be done by more eloquent voices than mine, and to them I leave the honorable part of commemorating the falling hero. As the representative of the county of Scott, and the neighbor and friend of the lamented Colonel, I have risen in my place in this body to bear my feeble but free testimony to the patriotism, the gallantry, and noble daring of the departed hero. My own feelings have prompted me, the love and affection which the citizens Scott county bear for their time-honored hero, and the desire to announce to this branch of the General Assembly the melancholy and sorrowful tidings which I this day bear.

After serving his country in the council and the field, near half a century, and among other stations that of Vice President of the United States, he was again returned as a Representative to the Kentucky Legislature the present year, and has closed a career of glory at the post assigned him.

The Savannah Republican says that a majority of the Members who professed to represent the State of Georgia in the Nashville Convention were either the appointees of the Governor or of themselves, the people having had no agency in the matter.

Senator DOWNS, of Louisiana, on his arrival at New Orleans on the 26th instant, (being on his way to this city,) was complimented with a salute of one hundred guns for his distinguished services in support of the compromise measures at the last session of Congress.

SPANISH TROOPS IN CUBA.—The New Orleans Delta publishes a statement found on official data which shows that there are in Cuba seventeen regiments of Spanish troops, forming an aggregate of more than 1,600 men.

Hon. D. D. BARNARD, U. S. Minister to Prussia, reached Havre on the 4th instant. It is said to be improbable that he may spend some time in the south of Europe before taking up his residence at Berlin.

ARRIVAL OF THE JOHN ADAMS.

The United States ship-of-war John Adams, Commander POWELL, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday night from Africa. She has on board the crew of the United States ship Yorktown, wrecked on the 25th September off St. Jago.

The Hon. JOHN SLOANE, of Ohio, lately appointed Treasurer of the United States, has arrived in this city to enter upon the duties of his office; and also the Hon. HILAND HALL, of Vermont, who has been appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

SURVEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—A party of Civil Engineers, who have lately been engaged in an examination of all the passes and outlets of the Mississippi into the Gulf, report as their opinion that there is no doubt of the practicability of closing in a short time, and at a comparatively small expense, a number of the passes, so as to throw the volume of water into a few of the principal outlets, deepening them and affording greater facilities for carrying off the superabundance of water at New Orleans. The northeast Passes are gradually shallowing, while the southeastern continues at a convenient depth for large vessels, and will probably increase in depth. Some definite information will be gained from these surveys concerning the changes which have taken and are continually taking place in the outlets of the Mississippi; from which the extent and nature of future changes may be judged of.

Notice according to law has already been given of thirteen applications to the next Pennsylvania Legislature for bank charters, renewals and increase of capital, making an aggregate capital of four millions nine hundred thousand dollars.

The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday mentions the clearance from that port on Saturday last of the brig Galena, with a cargo of Cumberland coal for Boston. This is the first cargo of Cumberland coal exported from Alexandria. The Gazette says:

"A most animating scene was presented from our wharves yesterday afternoon. Under the influence of a fine southerly wind, we counted sixty-eight vessels in sight, and bound up, loaded with grain, lumber, &c. It was a beautiful spectacle; and we could not but hope to see the day when, our coast trade fairer under way, as many vessels of larger tonnage may be seen dotting the Potomac with their canvases."

The Governor of Arkansas, in his message to the Legislature of that State, objects to the admission of California, but contends that the evil cannot be cured, and must be endured. He asks, "what could the South gain by resistance?" He also objects to President Fillmore's message concerning Texas. "That is a matter, however, now not on the tapis. But, with regard to the fugitive slave law, he contends, if the North touch it, the 'South can no longer, with honor to herself, maintain her present relations with the North.'"—Alex. Gazette.

A FAITHFUL PUBLIC OFFICER.

The Illinois State Register of November 14th says that the St. Louis Republican, on the authority of the Chicago Tribune, charges the Marshal of Illinois—BENJAMIN BOND, Esq.—with a palpable omission of duty in permitting warrants for the arrest of fugitive slaves to "lie dead in his office;" to which the marshal replies, in a letter addressed to the State Register, as follows:

"Mr. Editor: My attention has just been directed by a friend to the foregoing in the St. Louis Republican of the 7th instant. In reply, I can say that no warrant to arrest a slave has yet come into my hands as marshal; nor am I advised that any such warrant has ever been placed in the hands of either of my deputies. If such warrant were placed in my hands, I would know no higher law than that enacted by Congress, and which has received the sanction of the President, and would execute the writ, though my life should prove the forfeit. Such, I verily believe, would be the course of all my deputies. If a deputy should see proper to question the law, his error would be promptly corrected by me, so far as I am vested with power to make the correction."

"U. S. Marshal, District Illinois."

FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Picayune has Galveston papers of the 16th instant. The returns of the election on the boundary bill are yet incomplete. As far as received they show 2,824 votes for it and 860 against it.

The Texas papers speak in encouraging terms of the prospect of their State. One paper says the population will this season be increased 25,000 by immigration.

Gen. RUSK made a speech at San Augustine, on his arrival there, in which he defended the ten million bill and the Union. The Picayune says:

"He bore down pretty sharply upon the Southern ultra; not even sparing Gov. QUINCY, of whom he is represented to have said that he (the Governor) had once failed to redeem his pledge of assistance to Texas, at a time more fraught with danger and difficulty than the present, and that they were not to be desired now. Gen. Rusk described the action of the last Congress as a triumph to the South over the Northern ultra; congratulated Texas on the prospect of getting rid of Santa Fe, and dwelt in glowing colors on the prosperous career upon which our young State has entered."

Gen. HOUSSON also made a speech at the same place. The Galveston Civilian speaks as follows concerning it:

"Gen. HOUSSON addressed the people of San Augustine, who would take no refusal, for an hour, immediately after his arrival there. He made a clear and gratifying explanation of the action of the last Congress on the important questions before it, and his own course. He was well received, as he always is, in that ancient town. After he had concluded Gen. HENRIKSON was called for, and proceeded to reply, as the Herald says, in a somewhat excited and agitated manner. He spoke for an hour in opposition to the Peace bill, and denounced the 'harsh and arbitrary spirit of Texas jurisdiction over Santa Fe.' He concluded the address by his friends, and by producing a good deal of excitement in the crowd. Gen. HOUSSON was again called for, and rose to reply amid a storm of applause. He occupied another hour in his most happy and effective vein; denounced the Disunionists, Abolitionists, and the spirit of the Convention alike; eulogized the Constitution and the Union, and concluded with an appeal to the good sense and patriotism of the People that went home to all hearts. There was no further reply. The scene is represented as impressive to a rare degree. The old hero of San Jacinto is reported to have lost none of his ancient vigor and power to sway the masses."

FROM EUROPE.

The news from Liverpool to the 16th instant, brought by the steamer Europa, is briefly reported through the Telegraph:

The President of the French Republic had sent in his message to the Assembly, and so far from justifying the evil surmises which have been indulged in, it is reported to have given very general satisfaction. He disclaims the personal designs which have been attributed to him.

A renewed misunderstanding between Prussia and Austria is spoken of as "confirmed." We have had no previous information of that character. Our last advices were of an agreement between these Powers for the "protection" of Hesse Cassel.

Further reports are that "all Germany is arming"—that "Austria and Bavaria are in arms"—and that some Prussian troops, who had possession of the village of Bydeltz, fired upon the Austrian soldiers as they marched into it—that the fire was returned, and the Prussians were driven out of the place. There were some wounded on both sides. The papers still insist that France, England, and Russia are endeavoring to mediate in the affairs of Germany. In Vienna, we are told, is spoken of as certain.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention for revising the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire adjourned on the 22d instant to 3d of December. The Portsmouth Journal says of its proceedings:

"Although scarcely any point in the Constitution has been finally decided by the vote of the Convention, yet there are many amendments which have passed through the committee of the whole by a vote so decided as to ensure their final passage. Among them is the vote to increase the Senate to thirty-six, the State to be divided into any number of districts, and the Council to be elected out of the Constitution wherever it has occurred by common consent. The property and religious tests have been abolished. It has been decided that the Legislature shall meet once in two years, which of course will require the election of State officers but once in two years. The Legislature have power granted them by a provision of the amended Constitution to authorize the trial of cases by a jury of six men, when the matter in dispute does not exceed a certain sum to be fixed upon hereafter; and by arbitrators or courts of conciliation, when the amount involved does not exceed a sum to be hereafter fixed. They have decided that the courts shall try questions of fact without a jury, where the parties consent; and that in civil cases, where the title to real estate is not involved, and where the sum in dispute does not exceed an amount to be hereafter fixed, the jury shall be final judges of the law as well as of the facts."

The question of the election of the Judges of the Supreme Court by the people has been the subject of an interesting debate, but no vote was taken upon it. It is the general impression that the Convention will not make these officers elective, but will provide that they shall be nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate. At least that is the opinion of many of the friends of the latter plan.

MARYLAND CONVENTION.

The President of this Convention (Hon. JOHN G. CHAPMAN) has announced the Standing Committees, appointed in pursuance of an order of the Convention.

Thus far the Convention has done little else than act upon preliminary business. Many resolutions calling for information have been adopted or referred. The subject which has elicited most discussion is the propriety of providing for a full report and publication of the debates of the Convention. The original report recommending this publication was rejected on Tuesday by a